Business Notices.

A "KNOX."-Whenever you purchase a HAT at the popular establishment on the corner of Broadway and Ful-ton-str, you enjoy the consciousness that its beauty is matchless, its style faultiess, its material unexceptionable, its manufactura unequaled—in short, that you wear a knox, and that it only costs you \$6. Is it strange that KNOX a business is flundshing. We should think not; for it is characterized by taste, skill, experience and siberality. Call and examine his present stock.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden-lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse.

No. 50 Mysax ****.

where I offer for sale
FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES,
Card-baskets, Spittoons, Cologne-bottles, &c.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUSTIES.
BOREMIAN and BRIGHAM GLASSWARE,
Coblete, Champagne and other wine Glasses, and all the newest
productions in Bolsemian fancy colored Glasswares, Glass Shades,
French Brouses and other fancy articles.

French Brouses and other tancy actions.

I desire to inform Continemen intending to visit France, that my firm in Pasis, Rue Paradis Poissounière No. 32, will attend to the firm in Pasis, Rue Paradis Poissounière No. 32, will attend to the packing and ahipment of any Farisian goods for a moderate compacting and ahipment of any Farisian goods for a moderate compaction.

CHARLES ARREVELDT, Mo. 50 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

BRUSSELS CARPETS 8/ per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS 7/ and 8/ per yard.
SUPERFINE CARPETS 6/ PER YARD.
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 315 Canal-M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - WIGS AND TOUPERS. HATCHELOR'S HARR DYE. — WIGS AND I OUPEEN
Regest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment i
Ro. 203 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his fanous HARR DYE, the best extent. BATCHELOR'S
WESS and TOUTERS have improvements over all others; this is the
only place where these things are properly understood and made

BELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
The only ice safe which keeps the sir over meats, vegetables, &c.,
Purs. Coot., EVER CHANGING;
Applying, for the first time,
THE TRUE FRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BEAMMALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 392 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

A REVIVAL! A REVIVAL!—Now is the time to buy your Carrers. Head Anderson sells English Velvots for \$1 B, Brussels 75c., and Ali Wood Ingrains for 35c per yard Baste to No. 95 Bowery. Business has revived, and Carpots so

BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS CARPETS for Reception

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. —Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trafe is reviving, bulness is impossing and therefore now is the time to purchase Singer's Sinving Machines. There are the only machines capable of coing every third of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Sincer's New Family Sewing Machines being the work. Sincer's New Family Sewing Machines being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Gall and see them and send for a Circular.

KISS ME QUICK .- Distilled from fragrant Tulips. Not to be surpassed in fragrance. E. Duruy, No. 609 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Fever and Ague, and all Intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a correlive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

A hungry war the bed-bug race pursue,
And, like th' Hungarians, meet reverses too.
The destruction effected among noxious domestic insects
by wide diffusion of Lyon's Macarette Powners is wonderful
fled-bugs and Rouches seem likely to become extinct by its
sgency. Depot No. 474 Broaiway.

E. Lyon & Co.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS BARRY'S IRCOPPLETOUS
Is the Best and Chespect Article for Dressing,
Beantifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Poserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ledies, try it. For sale by all Druggiels and Perfumers.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, 91 a

The mails for Europe by the Royal Mail steamship Africa, will close to-day at 14 o'clock.

Our latest advices from Washington give promise that the nine-lived cat Lecompton will be killed again in the House to-day. Whether, should such be ber fate, she will stay dead any better than formerly, is doubtful; but we do not see by what parliamentary juggle she can be again resuscitated. Had a motion to lay on the table been interposed at the earliest moment after English introduced his contrivance, it would, we think, have been finished

The debate in the Senate yesterday did good execution on the juggle. Mr. Crittenden surpassed his former efforts, and the Republican Senators were most forcible. Mr. Hunter fully admitted that Lecou pton was not to be submitted by this English project—that nothing like this was intended. The Land "proposition" was alone submitted. sincere advocate of Popular Sovereignty can vote for that contrivance. We shall probably know how many preterders have sold out by to-night.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE discussed the report of the Kansas Conference Committee, but adjourned without coming to a vote. Me Crittenden characterized this substitute for the bill adopted by the House as in the nature of a bribe, ard urged the Senate to do justice without becom ing sectional. Mr. Hunter followed. He affirmed that to keep Kansas in a territorial condition for three or four years would be to create a truce. which might be improved into a permanent treaty of peace as regards this distracting question. Messrs. Collamer, Hale and Wade made opposition speeches, and Mr. Green spoke in favor of the bill in a mant er which called up Mr. Crittenden, with whom a skirmish took place, in which the Senstor from Missouri was worsted. Both Mr Green and Mr. Hunter affirmed that the new measure did not submit the Constitution to the people. A motion by Mr. Seward to adjourn was voted down, but another from the same quarter to make the subject the special order for to-day prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, reports from the Fort Snelling Committee were made and set down as the special order for May 18. Mr. Hughes of Indiana asked leave to offer a resolution, censuring Mr. Spinner for attempting on Monday to introduce a preamble and reso'ution proposing a Select Committee of five to irquire into the circumstances attending the entry by Messrs. Bright, Foley and English of six ousand acres of land at the Council Bluffs Land Office. After a heated discussion, the whole subject was tabled. The House adopted a resolution, making it in order for the Committee of the Whole to take a recess till 7 o'clock p. m., the evening session to be devoted to general debate. In Committee the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 was debated.

We have two weeks' later news from California by the arrival of the Moses Taylor, which brings the mails of April 5 and \$1,486,565 in gold. The case of the fugitive slave Archy centinued to occupy public attention, and new proceedings had been neaced for his subjugation. In the mining districts, as well as in other parts of the State, seasonable rains had alleviated the prevailing drouth. Great excitement had been occasioned in San Francisco by the withdrawal of the opposition line of steamers. Reports of mines in Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island had produced a rabid gold fever in those localities. From Nicaragua we learn the ratification of the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, giving a general amnesty to all Americans, and permitting United States troops to be placed on the Transit. The convention of the United States

with New-Granads, in relation to the damages caused by the riot of April 15, 1856, is stated to have been ratified. From the South Pacific Coast we have intelligence of the total defeat of the revolutionary army in Peru. Arequips was taken by Castilla on March 7, after a severe battle, the loss en both sides amounting to the almost incredible figure of two thousand killed, beside a large number of wounded. The United States frigate Merrimack had arrived at Callao, and was burning great quantities of gunpowder in firing salutes.

The majority of the Fort Spelling Investigating Committee reported yesterday in pointed and forcible condemnation of the sale of the Military R: serve in question, and of the conduct of the Secre tary of War and his Commissioners in making that sale, in disregard or defiance of the opinions of all the Military officers whose advice should have been taken on the subject and of the laws of the land. The Report is signed by John U. Pettit of Indiana, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and Issac N. Morris of Illinois. It is quite elaborate, covering 103 large pages of manuscript, is moderate in tone and language, fully analyzes the testimony taken before the Committee, and gives a connected history of the Fort Snelling sale. The parallel of that sale, we are confident, cannot be found in the history of our Government. The Report clearly establishes these positions:

1. This Reservation is still needed for Military purposes, and therefore should not have been sold at all. The Military authorities whose views should bave controlled this matter were not even consulted.

2. It was sold far below its value.

3. It was surreptitiously and unfairly sold, none but those contected with or benefited by the transaction being allowed to know that the laud was in market.

4. It was sold in a lump-some Seven to Ter Thousand acres-when the laws forbil such sale, requiring a survey of all Public Lands into sections. and their sale in legal subdivisions of sections.

5. It was sold mainly on credit, contrary to law. which requires all Public Lands to be sold for cash

6. By the contract of sale, a deed is to be given for this tract on the payment of the first installment of the purchase-money, without even requiring a mortgage, while the laws forbid the issuing of a deed or patent for public lands sold until the entire price shall have been paid.

We shall recur to and print portions of this Report to morrow. Meantime, we ask attention to the synopsis of the accompanying testimony which follows, and to the remarkable awearing of Mr. Richard Schell, whose evidence, with that of the Hon. Robert Smith, appears on another page.

The sale by the present Secretary of War of Fort Snelling, including the reservation of eight or ten thousand acres of valuable land lying between the rivers Mississippi and Minnesota at their juuction, six miles above the city of St. Paul and about the same distance below the Falls of St. Authony, has very naturally excited general comment and aroused much indignation. An investigation of the origin and character of this sale was ordered by the House early in January, and a fair Committee (two Administration men, two Republicans, one Douglas Democrat) appointed by Speaker Orr to make it. That Committee took testimony at intervals throughout the first three months of this year, and this testimony has been reported by them in a volume of 368 pages, pungent extracts from which are given on another page of this sheet. Those extracts-being the evidence of the Hou. Robert Smith of Illinois, who formally demanded the investigation, and of the Hon. Richard Schell of this city, who was one of the silent partners in the purchase-will serve to give shrewd and careful readers a pretty clear idea of the nature of the transaction. Let us endeavor to present in order its most prominent features, viz:

1. At the last session of Congress, at the very close of the session, an amendment was foisted into one of the General Appropriation bills authorizing Mr. Green confirmed this statement. After this, no | the Secretary of War to sell such of the U. S. Military Reservations as were no longer required for Military purposes. This amendment, though moved in the Senate by Mr. Weller of California, was prompted (as Mr. R himself testifies) by Mr. Rice, then Delegate (now U. S. Senator elect) from Minnesota, with a special eye to the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation.

2. This amendment was received with distrust by Senators, who inquired-"How are these lands to "be sold?" Mr. Weller promptly and confidently answered, "At public sale." This quieted all opposition, and the amendment was adopted. Probably less than half the Senate, and hardly a Member of the House, were aware of its existence. Nothing was said of the matter in the newspapers; and, so far as can be ascertained, not twenty people in all were aware that the sale of this Reserve was contemplated, until the fact transpired, about midsummer, that it had been privately sold by the Secretary through the agency of two Commissioners of his appointment, to Mr. Franklin Steele, who had long been Army suttler at that Fort, and claimed to own certain buildings there. There was no advertisement, no public announcement that this Reserve was for sale, until after it had been actually sold; and the three or four persons who suspected, or guessed, or had heard rumors, that it might be put in market, were unable to learn that any such sale was going forward. The Hop. Robert Smith testifies that he wrote the Secretary from Minnesota in April, stating that he desired to know if, when and how this Reserve was to be sold, desiring to bid for a part of it. This letter was never acknowledged n any way; when he again wrote (July 2), he received an answer (dated 21st) informing him that

the Reserve had been sold. 3. Mr. John B. Floyd of Virginia became Secre tary of War on the 4th or 5th of March, 1857-directly after the passage of the Rice-amendment aforesaid. Though then a novice at Washington, he seems to have been very early posted up with regard to this Rice-amendment and its bearing on the Fort Spelling reserve. Dr. Arch. Graham of Lexington, Va. (but who appears to be quite at home in Washington), testifies that he called on Secretary Floyd (an old friend) in April, 1857, told Mr. F. he was going to Minnesota to make investments, and would like anything to do in that quarter that would pay his expenses. "He told me he had nothing, unless I took the agency of some old forts that Congress had directed the sale of. He mentioned Fort Snelling and Fort Ripley.' Copgress had "directed" the sale of no forts, but only that such as were no longer needed for Mulitary purposes might be sold.] Dr. Graham inwardly decided that he should prefer to go into this business as a purchaser; so he told Secretary Floyd he would think of the matter, and in due time wrote the Secretary a note declining the agency, and went to Minnesota to buy the Fort

Soelling tract, not to sell it. There he figured as the agent or representative of the Hor. John C. Mather, Mr. Richard and Mrs. Richard Schell (which doesn't mean Mr. Augustus) of this city, and was secretly a partner with Mr. Frankin Steele in buying the property-the Commissioners new awearing that they didn't know him in that capacity, nor suppose anybody but Franklin Steele concerned in the purchase. Mr. Secretary Floyd also knew nobody as concerned in the purchase but Franklin Steele. We say Mrs. Richard Schell doesn't mean Mr. Augustus Schell, because both the Mr. Schells so testify; but it appears that Mr. Augustus Schell leut Mrs. Richard Schell \$5,000 of the money put into this operation, and has not yet got it back, though Mrs. Richard Schell is attested by her husband to be worth \$100,000. And Dr. Arch. Graham, who was going up to Minnesota to speculate in lands before he ever heard of Fort Snelling or had any relations with Mather and the Sciells, appears not to have put one dollar into this por anything else. It doesn't look as though he had anything to put in. Franklin Steele has paid in \$10,000, Mather and the Schells \$20,000, but Dr. Graham just nothing at all except his services, for which he is to have \$5,000 a year, and is let in" for one-twenty-seventh of the purchase.

4. Mr. Secretary Floyd, coming green into the War Department on the 4th or 5th of March, was formally applied to by Delegate Rice on the 7th of April following. In his letter, Mr. Rice says: Fort Snelling will probably be required as a depot, and with it say forty acres of the present reservation." Yet green as Mr. Floyd was in Army matters, he never applied to Gen. Scott, Commander in Chief, nor to Gen. Persifor F. Smith, commanding in that military division, to ascertain whether this reserve could now be given up, and, if not all, how much of it. He did submit the matter to Quartermaster General Jesup, but when does not appear, as his letter of application is not given, and Gen. Jesup's response appears without date. Gen. Jesup's answer, however, ought to

have arrested the sale at once. He says: "If the troops are to be kept as much as possible concentrated at central points, where they can be cheaply supplied when not in the field, then there is cheaply supplied when not in the field, then there is no place near the Northern frontier so suitable as Fort Shelling. If this policy is to be adopted, and it certainly is the true policy, not a foot of the site of Fort Shelling can be spared, without weakening the deferse of the frontier.

In the face of this opinion, and without consult ing any other military authority, the six-weeks-old Secretary pushed on the sale!

5. Some time in April, Maj. Seth Eastman of the Army, an old crony of Steele's, was sent out by Secretary Floyd to survey the Fort Snelling Reserve into forty-acre lots, with only verbal orders. On the 25th of May, Mej. Eastman and William King Heiskell, a neighbor in Virginia, and special political and personal ally of Secretary Floyd, were appointed by him Commissioners, at \$8 per day and expenses, to go out to Minnesota and sell the Fort Snelling Reserve. Dr. Arch. Graham was already on the ground, as was Maj. Eastman in his capacity of Surveyor. Franklin Steele was living there, where he had lived for many years as sutler. To make the witch-broth "slab and good," Mr. John C. Mather was about this time appointed by Secretary Floyd a Commissioner to go out to Minnesota (at \$8 a day and expenses) and there examine and report on the Fort Ripley reservation. He did so, having arranged with the Schells and with Dr. Graham to dip into Fort Snelling if that should seem "right." So the 1st of June or thereabouts found the whole party, except Secretary Floyd and the Schells, at or about Fort

6. The Commissioners, Eastman and Heiskell, were appointed at Washington on the 25th of May last; on the 6th of June-eleven days thereafterthey had executed at Fort Snelling the sale of the whole Reserve to Franklin Steele for \$90,000one third to be paid on the 10th of July following; " the balance in two eq al annual payments thereafter." "Possession to be given as soon as the Secretary of War can dispense with it for military purposes, and a deed given when the first payment oforesaid is made, and satisfactory security "for the deferred payments given." The annals of the Government may be safely challenged for the production of another instance in which a valuable estate was deeded away upon the payment of onethird of the purchase money, without even requirirg a mortgage for the balance due. The deferred payments are not even on interest, and, though Mej Eastman was sent out expressly to survey the tract into forly-acre lots, he appears not even to have completed the survey at all [he says in his testimony it was " nearly completed when he received instructions as Commissioner"] but in the contract of sale it is said to be "about seven "thousand acres." Good judges testify that the area is from eight to ten thousand acres. Maj. Eastman testifies plumply that " the land is not se cured to him [Steele] until it has been paid for, except by contract"-the exact contrary being stipulated in the contract, signed by Maj. Eastman.

7. That there should be all manner of loose testimony as to the value of a property so mysteriously sold, is almost a matter of course. Men were brought forward to swear it down to \$55,000, while equally good judges swore it up to \$400,000. Some swore the soil in the average poor-partly subject to overflow by the rivers; partly sandy and sterile; while others considered it in the sverage quite good. We infer that some of it is very good, ut that, as a whole, it is not equal to the average of Minnesots. Some swore it a rare site for a city: others that it was worth little or nothing on that score. It is very generally agreed among the witnesses, however, that, if this site had been open to settlement fifteen years ago, the great commercial city of the Upper Mississippi would have been located here rather than at St. Paul; but the fact that St. Paul, St. Authony, Minneapolis, &c. have so long a start, is hard to get over. Mr. Steele, however, testifies that he has begun to lav out a city on the Reserve, and has sold lots, even these times, at fair town lot prices. Mr. H. B Hancock, living in Minneapolis, and engaged in buying and leaning on lands, testifies that he considers this Reserve worth little or nothing now as a town-site, but worth fully \$200,000 for agricultural purposes. Mr. Steele corroborates this by testife. ng that he has sold one-twenty-seventh of the Reserve for \$6,666 in cash or its equivalent, which is at the rate of \$179,982 for the whole. We presume \$200,000 about the fair, honest value of the property now, though it might easily have been sold for \$400,000 last Summer. The amount paid and to e paid for it, including the real value of the improvements which Mr. Steele and others had some sort of equitable (but not legal) claim to compensation for, was about \$100,800, so that the gouge

8. A most significant feature of this business is

to be sold. Dr. Graham, indeed, tells us that Secretary Floyd told him; but hear the others:

"Question 779. State whence you [Richard Sche derived the information that Fort Shelling was in market

"Answer. I do not distinctly recollect how I came in possession of the facts. I think I saw in a paper, during Pierce's administration, that the Fort was to be soid."

This statement is scarcely reconcilable with recorded facts. Rice tried, the year before, to induce the War Department to sell the Fort Snelling Reserve to Franklin Steele for fifteen dollars an acre, stating in his letter that the whole reservation. including the overflowed lands," contained but five thousand acres, making the price \$75,000. Secretary Jeff. Davis very promptly inserted the following flea in the ears of the confederate specu-

" WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 6, 18:6. "Siz: I duly received your letter of the 24th ultimo, inclosing an offer of Mr. Franklin Steele to purchase the military reservation as Fort Snelling at fifteen dodlars per acro." in reply, I have to say that the reservation is still needed for military purposes, and Mr. Steele's offer cannot, therefore, be entertained. His letter to you is herewith returned.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "LEFFN DAVIS, Socretary of War." How. H. M. Rick, House of Representatives."

The authority to sell Fort Snelling was only

wormed thr ugh Congress by Mr. Rice in the very ast hours of Gen. Pierce's Administration, and then in terms that made no distinct allusion to that fort. Nothing was ever said of it in the newspapers till the fact transpired that the Reserve had been privately sold. Yet Mr. Schell, when further pressed, persists that he "does not remember," "cannot eay," &c., &c., from whom or how he first learned that Fort Snelling was to be sold! And Mr. John C. Mather, when pressed in a similar

way, finally responds:
"I thirk I saw it in the laws sent me, among which was one authorizing the sale of these reservations.

Now, the Session Laws of Congress are very

hard to get-(as we have had ample reason to know, since we require an early copy every year to be conlensed for our Almanac) for several weeks, after a session closes; this act (saying nothing of Fort Snelling) was not passed till March 3d; and Dr. Graham states that he went to Minnesota to buy this property for Mather, the Schells and himself (as he testifies) "the last of April, 1857." Of course, Mr. Mather-misrecollects. But why is it deemed necessary by Mather and the Schells to testify after this fashion? The "white heap yonder" is visible to all eyes: but who is the cat it seeks to conceal? If his name is not John B. Floyd, what is it? 9. Messrs. Eastman and Heiskell were appointed

and paid as Commissioners to sall the Fort Snelling property-of course, to sell it justly for the Goverrment, fairly for the community. It was perfectly notorious that there would be eager and wide competition for this property if it were known to be for sale. Though the Hon. Robert Smith's first letter of inquiry is ignored at the War office, yet the letters of John G. Sherburne and the Hoa. Paul Dillingham (ex.M. C. from Vt.) asking to be allowed a chance to purchase, are there on file. Mr. D., writing from Waterbury Vt , May 1, '57, tells Secretary Floyd "that he has learned that such lands and forts as are no longer needed are to be sold, and it has occurred to me that you will sell Fort Snelling, near where I would like to locate." Mr. D. tells Mr. Floyd that he "always has been, and am yet, a reliable Democrat-that he is tired of living in Vermont, where genuine Democracy is poorly thought of by the great colored party who rule, and always will, here." One would suppose such letters were worth a response through some idle clerk in the War Department, but never a word did they evoke. Mesars. Eastman and Heiskell went about the business of selling eight or ten thousand acres of highly valuable land as though it were the stealing of a sheep-saying nothing to nobody-never allowing it to transpire that they were commissioned for this purpose-never giving another person but Franklin Steele and his corfederates a chance to make an offer-and selling the whole tract in a lump, within one week after dr. Heiskell arrived, for half of its worth and a fourth of what it would have brought, and giving one and two years' credit without interest for two-thirds of the price !

10. Maj. Eastman favors the Committee and the rest of mankind" with a definition that strikes us as a stunner. Hear him !

"Question 72 Your object was to get a good price?"
"Answer. I presume so.
"Question 76. Why, then, did you not advertise it, in order.

tain the best price! "Answer, because it seould not then have been a private sale, "I), and our chierts might have been defeated."

Mej. Eastman is of course entitled to a leather medal for his improvement in lexicography, but we cannot accept it. We must insist that our respected patrons who advertise their farms, houses, &c., in THE TRIBUNE to be sold "at private sale" are not idiots. We don't dispute that this of Fort Scelling was a private sale-very private-the most private, for such a property, that we ever heard of -but, though a more fair and open course might have spoiled the profit of the transaction, we insist that it would still, so I ng as the property was not put up at auction, have been a private sale to all creditable intents and purposes.

11. We must close this too long expose, yet a single touch of Mr. William King H-iskell, Secretary Floyd's townsman and special envoy, must not be omitted. Mr. H. testifies as follows:

not be omitted. Mr. H. testifies as follows:

"After the sale was made, Mr. Steele remarked that 'if we sold the land to anybody size he would have claimed dams from the Government." I remarked to him that I looked in the sale about like this. If the sale had been made to anybelse, the Black Republicans in Congress would have been sampulous enough to have given you \$50,000 for your builds. You are a Democrat, it is true; but for all that the Black Republicans would have given you \$50,000 for your buildings, 's st. I looked upon the sale as, in reality, made for \$50,000 or \$40, more than the price named."

-As neither Mr. Steele nor any one else had any possible preëmption right to any part of this nor any other subsisting Reserve (the law being explicit on that point), we submit that Mr. Heiskell's agerness to smuggle away the public property at half-price from apprehension that the wicked Black Republicans" would give a Democrat \$50,000 of public money unjustly, was stretching his zeal for the interests of the Government entirely too far for a beggarly \$8 per day. Mr. Floyd should double the dose at once; and if Steele, Schell & Co. do the fair thing by the Secretary, we insist that he shall give Heiskell an extra thousand out of his dividend. Such watchful and wary virtue as this of Heistell - s virtue that rushes in to swindle the Government out of \$100. 000, for fear that the "Black Republicans" will steal and give to a Democrat only \$50,000-is too sublime to pass unrewarded in these evil days.

The case of the negro Archy, claimed as a fugitive slave, continued to excite great interest in California, and when the steamer left was still pending before the Commissioner. Stovall, the claimant, in the original proceedings, had represented and had sworn that he brought Archy from Mississippi, as his attendant on a visit to California for his health. As this state of facts would cut him off from recourse to the Fugitive Slave law. Stovall alleged, as a basis for the new proceedings. perpetrated on the Treasury is just about that that Archy, having committed an assault with intent to kill upon a white man in Mississippi, had fled from that State, and that afterward the claimant. the unwillingness of the parties concerned to tell being on his way to California, at the crossing of from schom they first learned that Fort Snelling was the Platte, in the Territory of Nebrasha, came up

with the fugitive, whom he brought on to Californie, on his way back to Mississippi, having no other way of reaching that State because he was traveling in company with other persons on their way to California, and in the same wagon with

them. Storall being threatened with an indictment for perjury, left in the steamer Sonora, and no sooner was he gone than his brother, who remained behind to presecute the claim, applied for a continuance, on the ground that his brother had gone to Mississippi to obtain documentary evidence of the above allegations. The Commissioner decided, however, to go on and hear the case before considering this motion, when it was proved that the claimant had been for some months a resident in California, himself keeping school and hiring out Archy. He told one witness that he had brought Archy from Mississippi as a body servant; and when asked if he did not fear that Archy would leave him, replied that he had been a good boy in Mississippi, and though he knew he was free by the laws of California, he did not think he would leave. The brother of the claimant, when put upon the stand, could not state anything of his own knowledge as to Archy's baving run away, but he had heard so. According to this witness, he found Archy in Girardeau County, Missouri. He heard he was there, and went to get him-get him accordingly, not, however, by any authority from his brother, nor by claiming him as a fugitive slaveand having got him, traveled with him through Kansas to see the country, and at the crossing of the Platte met with his brother, then on the way to California.

Taking all the allegations of the claimant to be true, there would not seem to be any ground on which Archy could be held as a fugitive slave. Granting that he ran away from Mississippi, he was not only brought to California by his claimsot, but was suffered to remain there for months, thus entirely deing away with the pretense that he was brought there in transitu. The idea that he can be held in confinement while the claimant hunts up evidence in Mississippi is monstrous. The claimant should have been prepared with his evidence before making the arrest.

By way of offset to the interest which has been exhibited in Archy's liberty, a Mr. Warfield has introduced a bill into the California Legislature to prohibit the further immigration of free negroes into the State, and to drive out those who are already there. This bill authorizes the seizing of the free negroes and hiring them out to pay the expenses of their deportation. It is also proposed to inflict a heavy fine upon anybody who mploys a free negro not licensed to remain in the State. This bill, however, does not seem to meet with much favor from the Press. The Bulletin, while advocating the exclusion of negroes as well as Chinese for the future, denounces the provisions of the bill in relation to those already in the State, as a covert attempt at the introduction of Slavery, outrageous, mean and contemptible.

The fact has lately been made known that the old Board of Supervisors, at the close of 1857, voted a gratuity of \$200 each to certain reporters of The N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Times, N. Y. Express, News, Courier and Enquirer and Commercial Ad rertiser. This sum was given for services rendered to the Common Council by those individuals. No particular service was specified, and no other reason for the grant assigned than that they were newspaper reporters. The matter, however, was not acted upon in the Common Council; a member of the late Board of Councilmen, himself connected with the press, having given notice that he should resist and expose the transaction. It was accordingly consummated by the Supervisors, where the refractory Councilman could not be heard on the subject, and where only the sturdy honesty of A'derman Blunt was interposed against it. It seems, however, that Controller Flagg refused to pay the money; but that the applicants, with the reporter of The Herald at their head, got the present Common Council to insert it into the tax levy for the present year, in which it went to Albacy and was approved, with the rest of that remarkable document, by the Legislature. Lappy to add that Mr. E. W. Davies, a reporter of The Sun, on whom the managers of the scheme had proposed to confer a share of the plunder, caused his name to be stricken from the list, feel ing that he could not honestly take the money. The case baying come to our knowledge, we

briefly made it public, with the remark that no reporter of THE TRIBUNE had a part in this unjustifiable gratuity. To this The N. Y. Times replies in its leading columns, and The N. Y. Herald in a letter to the Editor, charging that two employees of THE TRIBUNE were paid \$150 by the same Common Council "for precisely the same services." This is the very opposite of the truth. Two excellent short-hand writers were engaged by a special Committee of the late Common Council to take down the testimony in an investigation, which lasted for several days. This testimony was duly written out by them and published in a Corporation document of some 200 pages. For that special service they were paid at the usual rates for such work, by a regular vote of the Common Council, and not by a private grant jobbed through the Supervisors. Of these two reporters, one only was, at the time, in the service of THE TRIBUNE; and we should be glad to believe that all young men connected with the press spend all their leisure hours as wisely as he did on this occasion. But when our cotemperaries pretend that this is the same sort of service as that for which the reporters of The Herald, Times, Express, &c., got \$200 apiece, they are adulging in a bit of humbug. In the one case the parties were paid for specific work, publicly performed, charged for in a regular bill rendered, and having nothing to do with either THE TRIBUNE or any other journal; in the other they receive a gratuity of \$200 each for nothing at all except that bey were the reporters of different newspapers, and may perhaps have served the members of the Common Council in some secret way. Whether it was a piece of bribery on the part of the late Supervisors and of the present Common Council, or whether it was a sort of blackmail levied by the reporters in question, or whether it was a benevolent gratuity asked and received because they are underpaid by their employers, is something about which doubt may be possible. There can be no doubt, however, that these fellows have got \$200 each of the public money to which they have no just right whatever: and we submit that The N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald would better avoid their share of the disgrace by correcting their employees than by giving them the use of their columns for false, abusive and irrelevant statements respecting THE TRIBUNE.

"THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE " has been cut down about one half its maximum circulation of a year of two ago." [Heraid -Our readers must know that we rarely print anything

respecting our own business, and never, unless prevoked, allude disparagingly to that of our neighbors. Satisfied with, and grateful for the upprecedented our enlation of our journal, we hear with pleasure that a generous measure of patronago is accorded to any of our reputable and decent rivals. And we have read to believe that these good wishes are very generally reciprocated.

With The Herald the case is different, of course. That journal has built itself up into a large Advertising ousiness by systematically and persistently libeling the conductors and belittling the circulation of rival jourpals. It does this, in our case, with a full kno siedge that its assertions are falso. Day after day we have challenged The Herald to unite with us in selecting a impartial committee who shall proceed to ascertais and verify the circulation of the two papers in their several regular editions, and report the same briefly for positions. cation-the two journals stipulating beforehand to print the same directly under the f all their several editions for the space of one week. We now renew this challenge, with a statement of our confident belief the the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE alone exceeds that of The Herald, in its three regular editions, by at least Fifty Thousand copies, while the circulation of THE TRIBUNE in all its regular editions xceeds that of The Herald in all its regular editions by at least One Hundred Theusand copies. We may mistaken in this, for we do not know the precise circulation of The Herald ; but we propose that the result of the above-proposed scrutiny shall be adver-tised once in each daily paper printed in this City-at our experse exclusively if our aggregat: Circulation does not exceed that of The Herald by at least One Hundred Thousand as aforesaid. The Herald will de as it sees fit about advertising the same in case our excess of circulation shall be found to exceed One Handred Thousand.

What says the braggart? Is there no way of shareing him into closing with this proffer?

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1858. The indications are that Mr. English's bill will be defeated in the House to-morrow. It was badly damaged by the debate in the Senate to-day, which was attentively listened to by most Anti-Lecompton members of the House. Messrs. Crittenden, Collamer. Wade and Hale made brilliant and effective speeches, which were feebly answered by Mosers.

Green and Hunter. Messrs. Adrain and Chapman, who voted yesterday against postponement, will vote to-morrow against Mr. Euglish. So will Mesers. Gilmer and Garnett, who returned from the South to-day. Mr. Hickman has also returned. Messrs. Cox and Lawrence are hesitating, but are expected to vote against Mr. English. They profess this evening not to have made up their minds.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Mr. Crittenden, in a convincing and patriotic speech to-day, fully exposed the points of conflict between the Conference bill and his or the Montgomery amendment, showing that the former was based on no principle of fairness or justice, and was wholly inadequate to its pretended purpose.

Mr. Hunter tollowed, frankly avowing that this bill, like that of the Senate, affirmed the validity and authority of the Lecompton Constitution, both acknowledging its binding obligation; but that it only submitted the modification of the land ordinance; that nothing else was expressed or intended. That condition was that the State should be dmitted under Lecompton if the people reliaquished its power to tax Government property. and in consideration for that concession was the grant for three milions of acres. Both bills rested n the principle fully and entirely of not recogrizing the right to submit the Constitution to the people, and no such thing was contemplated; bat the ordinance, and it only, was to be submitted as mod fied by the contract.

The consistency of himself and friends was preserved in this course. Mr. Green maintained the same ground afterward.

After Mr. Hunter's and Mr. Green's declara tion, there will need be no more humbug about submission. The latter was the principal author of the bill, and ought to know what was designed. Those who accept it now, must expect to take "Lecompton pure and simple." Thus one good result is produced. This speech may make a diversion in the House. It is said that Mesers. Adrain, Chapman, Cox and Lawrence will return. Some doubts are felt about Messrs. Shorter and Stallworth following Mr. Quitman any further.

The decision in the California case, in rolving the right to quickeilver mines, in the case of the United States against Fossat, has been postponed till Friday. It allows further litigation on the question of survey.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Dispatches dated the 9th inst. have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Hudson, in command of the steam-frigate Niagara. 470 miles of the telegraph cable had been coiled in the Niagara and Agamemnon; each would carry 1,460 miles. Capt. Hudson writes that he has been received with every courtesy, and that his officers and men are all well.

57,000 bids were made for carrying the lettings declared vesterday.

clared yesterday.

A large party of successful bidders for mail contracts for the Southern and South-western States, to night marched in procession to the President's and Postmas-er-General's residences, and extended to them the compliment of a serenade.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Washington, April 27. interest transpired during the first half-Nothing of interest transpired during the first half-our of the session. At half-past 12 the report of the Conference Committee came up, whereupon Mr. CHITTENDEN took the floor. He said that the offer made by the Conference substitute is merely equiva-lent to a bribe of public lands to accept the Lecompton

made by the Conterence substitute is merely equivalent to a bribe of public lands to accept the Lecompton
Corstitution. He then went on to say that the Conference substitute is a poor, maimed, imperfect substiute for the bill adopted by the House.

After defining his reasons for adhering to the
smendment adopted by the House in preference to the
Conference sub-titute now offered, he is visted the
Senate impartially to attempt to do justice without recrimination, and without sectional preferences. Retiturg to the geographical position of Kentucky, he
pointed out that her interests are peculiarly in favor
of maintaining the Union, and of the preservation of
certificating among its sections. He concluded with an
earnest appeal to all parties and sections to reaspect
the magnificent proportions and deatiny of this Usion,
which already is recognized as among the great
powers, but will soon be recognized as the greatest,
if we avoid sectional and petty causes of division.

[The Senate was crowded during the delivery of
Mr. Crittenden's speech, and he was listened to with
sept aftention.]

Mr. HUNTER (Vs.) replied seriating to Mr. Crit.

apt attention]
Mr. HUNTER (Va.) replied zeriatim to Mr. Critenden's points. To throw back the people of Kansas

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) replied seriatim to Mr. Crittenden's points. To throw back the people of Kansas into a Territorial condition would produce a trues of three or four years, which truce might be improved into a permanent peace, and this distracting question pass out of Federal politics, thereby giving time to attend to the great objects, moral and political, which address the maclyes to our attention.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) made an old-fashioned Kansas speech. Mr. HALE (N. H.) discussed the merits of the Con-

feretce substitute, saying that by no possible could Kansas come into the Union under that substitute, except as a Slave State, and that the substitute offers a premium of five millions for her to come as a Slave State. Mr. Hale then went into severe comments of